

Vulcan Advocate

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Germany

The country is four-fifths as large as the province of Alberta, but it has about one hundred and thirty-five times as many people, namely sixty-eight millions, and among the countries of Europe, it stands next to Russia.

Fifty-four per cent. of the people live in cities or towns of over 2,000. 91% of the land is classified as productive, a great contrast to our young west, where Sir William Whyte asserted that we are cultivating little more than the portion set apart for road allowances.

Germany has about seven and one half million farms but two and one half million of these do not exceed 2½ acres. As in Belgium, farming is intensive.

In no other country of the world has manufacturing industry made such rapid strides within recent years. In the eight years following 1900, the deposits of her working men increased from two billion to seven. Her average of unemployed is very small, —2%.

Germany leads in chemicals and steel; Britain being first in cotton, woollens, engines and shipbuilding.

The public debt of Germany and the United States is \$60 and \$40 per capita.

Education is compulsory, school age being 6 to 14.

In religion, 62% of the people are Protestants, 36% Catholic, and 1% Jewish.

The rapid growth of the empire has been since 1866, when in the Seven Weeks War, Prussia wrested from its rival Austria the supremacy of leadership. In the following year came the North German Confederation, with Prussia at the head. In 1870, through a vacancy on the Spanish throne, there came the challenge of France, resulting not merely in the defeat of the French, but Baden, Bavaria and Wurtemberg in the south joined to form an Empire of all German states. In the Palace of Versailles, Paris, before the siege was ended, King William of Prussia was declared German Emperor.

The Empire at present consists of 26 States and Divisions: — 4 Kingdoms, 5 Duchies, 6 Grand Duchies, 7 Principalities, 3 Free Towns and the Imperial territory of Alsace Lorraine.

Government is vested in the Emperor, a Federal Council called the Bundesrat, and the Reichstag or Imperial Diet.

The Bundesrat consists of 58 members representing the governments of the individual states, appointed each session. Of this number Prussia has seventeen, the other states 41 between them.

In the Reichstag there are 397 members, elected for five years, of whom Prussia's share of representatives is 236.

In 1884, Germany acquired her first colonies—Togoland, Cameroon and S. W. Africa. These, with East Africa (in 1885) have an area of 600,000 square miles, and a population of twenty million.

But S. W. Africa is the only part suitable for white settlers. In 1897 Kaijo Chow was leased from China for 99 years, and from Britain acquired the island of Heligoland by exchange in 1890.

Her other colonies are three groups of islands in the Pacific purchased from Spain at close of Spanish-American war in 1899.

With the Kiel Canal, Germany has made the little island of Heligoland of the utmost military importance. The canal was begun in 1887; it is 61 miles long, 36 feet deep, and over 200 feet wide.

In 1897 a new naval program was adopted covering twenty years. Later an effort was made to shorten the period by five years and complete the building by 1912.

The immigration figures for Germany and Britain afford a contrast. Great Britain yearly sends forth from her shores 450,000 while the immigration of Germany, with a larger population, has recently been only 30,000. The contrast of the two people is that Germany's growth is intensive—that of Britain is diffusive, and her colonies become the mother of States and nations in every part of the world.

To French Families

Mr. de Roussy de Sales, French Consul for Alberta, wishes to remind all the French families that apart from the French government war allowance, they are also entitled to an allowance from the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

These families should not consider the help which is given to them by the Canadian Patriotic Fund as a charity. On the contrary this allowance is due to them (as much as to the Canadian and English families) and no one should have any false pride to apply for it.

In order to benefit from this allowance, they should apply to Mr. de Roussy de Sales for the necessary information, or to the local branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Mutual Imp. Society

The program of the Mutual Improvement Society is now drawn up, and for the period that it covers, from November 12th to April 7th of next year, the subjects it covers are various and will meet with the tastes of all members.

The program has been arranged by a joint committee on which are the various committees who have arranged the program of their own particular evenings. There are the Social, the Literary, the Debate

and the Dramatic committees, and they have arranged the following program:

1914—November 12th, Social Evening; November 19th, a Literary evening devoted to Patriotic subjects; November 26th, Mock Parliament; December 10th, Literary evening, "The Works of Dickens;" December 17th, Dramatic Entertainment.

1915—January 7th, Social Evening; January 14, Mock Trial; January 21st, Musical Evening; January 28th, Literary Evening, "Robert Burns;" February 4th, Social Evening; February 11th, Debate; February 18th, Dramatic Entertainment; February 25th, Literary evening; March 4th, Social Evening; March 11th, Mock Parliament; March 18th, St. Patrick's Concert; March 25th, Literary Evening; April 7th, Dramatic Entertainment.

This program, in full, will be printed and issued as a member's ticket to all who join the society, the fee for which will be 25c.

A large number of people have already decided to become members of the society, and it is expected that many others will avail themselves of this means of passing many evenings in the winter in a manner which will be both instructive and social.

Directors Meet

The directors of the Vulcan Agricultural Society met in the Masonic Hall on Saturday afternoon last, when the attendance, although not large, no doubt on account of the snow, was representative.

The business before the meeting was not large, the chief item being the question of issuing the program for the next year's fair this year so as to give the farmers an idea of what would be required as exhibits, and give them a chance to prepare to compete. Programs of the various classes have already been drawn up and a special committee is to look into these, revise them if necessary, and issue a program. This program, although forming the basis of entries for next year, will be subject to such change as circumstances will compel, but if an idea of what exhibits will be called for is given to the farmers, they will have far more upon which to work if they are desiring to compete.

The question of membership was also brought up, and a larger number than at present is desired. The secretary is to take the matter up and get all the new members possible so that the grant for membership from the Department of Agriculture may be all the larger. Any persons who are thinking of joining the society but have not done so up to the present, are requested to join as soon as possible.

I. O. O. F. Rally

The members of the Vulcan I. O. O. F. Samaritan Lodge, held the first of four rally evenings on Wednesday evening last, which proved to be a great success. About forty members were present as well as Bro. J. Miller, Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Alberta, and other visiting brothers from Carmangay.

The Vulcan Lodge team put on the work of the first degree, and after the business of the evening had been disposed of lunch was served.

The Lodge are to hold three other rally nights, and the next one will be held on the second Wednesday evening in December. All members are requested to attend as well as any visiting brothers who may be in town at that date.

Curling Club

The large size of the skating rink which is at present under construction for this season will allow of a curling club being formed. Many of the curlers in town are already bringing the subject to the front and if sufficient support is given to the idea there is every possibility of a curling club coming into existence.

The initial expenses attached to a venture of this kind is necessarily high but the foundation of a club being laid, the seasons follow.

ing would be comparatively easy. All who are interested in the formation of a curling club should see Mr. A. G. Spooner.

Local And General News

Mr. R. L. Elves is going to take a lengthy holiday in the eastern prairie provinces and Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. L. Clark made a trip to Calgary on Tuesday afternoon last.

The Canadian apple is the thing. Large shipment just arrived at Elves Bros.

The site for the skating rink is staked out and work on it will be commenced at an early date.

Be sure you hear "It's a long way to Tipperary" played on the VICTROLA, at the Drug Store.

Made-to-Measure Suits, newest "Fit Reform" materials and styles—at Spooner's.

Snow fell in Vulcan on Thursday of last week. The fall was not heavy and passed away under the influence of the warm days following.

Mr. J. G. Mills, who was for some time the accountant at the Bank of Commerce, Vulcan, has taken up the duties of accountant at the Bank of Commerce, Macleod. His many friends wish him every success.

According to the Lethbridge Herald, Mr. A. A. Ballachey, of High River, barrister, is mentioned as a candidate for the Conservative nomination for the Federal House in the Macleod riding.

Are your glasses right? If not, be sure to consult S. L. Taube the well known optical specialist of Calgary. He will be at the Vulcan Drug Store on Wednesday, November 18th.

The program of the Mutual Improvement Society for the season 1914-15 will shortly be issued. All who are interested in the society are invited to become members.

The Alberta Gazette for October 31st has the following local appointments: Justice of the Peace, William Alvin Schenck, Neglected Children Commissioners, John Edward Charters and William Alvin Schenck.

The November meeting of the Vulcan Womens Institute, which should have been held on Thursday last, had to be held over on account of the snow keeping many of the members, particularly from the country, away. The election of officers will be taken up at the December meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Terwilliger and son are leaving for Forest Grove, Ore., where they will reside for the winter months. Mr. Terwilliger expects to be away until March of next year and Mrs. Terwilliger will be away for about nine months.

The Hallowe'en spirits had a busy time in Vulcan last week, carrying on their pranks to a larger degree than usual, and causing a proportionately greater amount of nuisance in the town.

S. L. Taube, the well known Optical Specialist, of Calgary, will be at the Vulcan Drug Store on Wednesday, November 18th, and will be glad to have all those having defective vision call and consult him. Mr. Taube has had over 43 years of experience in optical work and is fully qualified to give you every satisfaction.

The first meeting of the Mutual Improvement Society will be held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday, November 12th, and it will take the form of a Social Evening. All who are at all interested in the welfare of a society of this description are invited to attend and become members of the society. The next meeting, on Thursday, November 19th, will be of a patriotic nature. Many items of interest will occupy the evening, and there will also be a paper on the causes that led to the present European war.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Barbara's eyes glistened. She felt as if she were in a dreamworld. She, the poor little penniless girl, was lifted into the position of a great heiress! For so it seemed to her now that she was buying the lovely things that she had always dreamed about at Liberty's. Her friends at Worthington-on-the-Hill had often talked to her about them. They had explained that whenever they had a little money they went to Liberty's to spend it. "Things look so chic there," they said. Accordingly, the furniture for the room was practically chosen, and the manager promised to come the next day and measure for the felt carpet, which was to cover the entire floor, and to have some rugs sent which would be suitable and which would match the moose-green felt. At last they left the shop. Now was the time to buy the little fur jacket and cap. Mrs. Gray did not speak much; she felt it must be owned, thoroughly suited. Barbara was certainly sweet to her, but Barbara's advent had made a great difference in her life. How was she to go through with it? She knew the girl was attractive, but if she had to take her every day to road to an old lady, and fetch her again in the afternoon, what time would she have for admiring the "hussies"? All the time while Barbara was choosing the lovely things for her sitting-room, Mrs. Gray sat in a despondent attitude, thinking of one "hussy" or the other. How abominably they would act! How they would poke their heads out of the windows and talk to the tradespeople at the rear entrance! How they would neglect their work! What was she to do? Her master was her first consideration. "Well, I'll endure it for a day," thought the good woman. "But this can't go on for long. I have as much as I can do to manage the house. And the hideous room Miss Barbara has chosen! I never did hear of anything quite so frightful! There's plenty of money to spare, and when you can get a lovely crimson carpet and crimson curtains, to chairs, to the ugly mucky green, it makes me sick—it truly does. But Miss Barbara is delighted, and what Miss Barbara likes Mr. Sunningley is determined she shall have."

That first day passed off all right. Miss Octavia was so excited when Barbara arrived that she hardly wanted any reading. She wished the little girl to begin by talking to her and to go on talking after she had begun. She wanted to hear about every single thing that had happened to Barbara from the moment of her arrival at Deans Yard.

"It is a most select place, I know," said Miss Octavia. "I was talking to Lavinia last night, and she says, as a rule, only dilettantes connected with the Abbey live there; but I should fancy that the chimes must disturb you very much, Barbara."

"They certainly did not last night," said Barbara. "They were so lovely! And the fact is, I only heard them once, for I was sleeping—I fell asleep the moment I went to bed."

She then showed her lovely fur jacket and the little cap, and Miss Octavia said:

"You are getting far too grand for me; you will soon give me up."

Whereupon Barbara kissed her, and said that nothing would induce her to do anything of the kind. This she truly meant.

If Mrs. Gray was somewhat cross while Barbara was choosing her furniture, and buying her fur jacket and cap, she was still crosser when she walked with her from Deans Yard to Vauxhall Bridge Road.

"I hate this place," she said. "I was very happy here," said Barbara.

Mrs. Gray felt inclined to make the remark:

"Then if you were so happy, what ever possessed my poor master in his old age to bring you to live with him?"

But she had the sense to keep these remarks to herself. If, however, this good woman was in a bad temper when she took Barbara to Vauxhall Bridge Road it was nothing to the "state of her nerves," as she expressed it, when she came to fetch her home.

"Miss Barbara, I am very much afraid this can go on no longer. We have the time, indeed, I won't, and how the time is staring at us; let's walk quickly. I hate this part of the town. It's not a proper place for ladies to live in. Come along, miss; do be quick, miss. I really must hurry. I assure you. While we were out this morning, buying your gaw-gaws and fuff-fuffs, the parlor-maid, broke the soup tureen, and I can never get it mended. It was downright impertinent of her, and when I spoke to her about it, she said, 'Well, it hurt more than you for it nearly cut my leg, and I didn't do it a purpose.' Think of her treating the matter like that!"

"It was very provoking," said Barbara.

"There's that woman again," said Mrs. Gray. "Whatever is she following us for?"

The woman in question was dressed in a peculiar way; she wore a very gaudy silk of a sort of purple shade, over it she had a long coat made of musquash, and on her head a bonnet, or rather, toque, with a long sweeping feather, which came down over one side of her head. She gazed at Barbara and looked half inclined to speak, but Mrs. Gray's presence prevented her doing so, and by and by they all three approached the entrance to Deans Yard. Just then, Mrs. Gray stopped, turned, and faced the woman.

"What are you following us for?" she said.

The woman turned crimson; she had a very handsome, and yet intensely unpleasant face.

"I am not following you," she said. "I do not choose to be spoken to like this."

"You have been following us all the

way from Vauxhall Bridge road. We are not going to give you our address. So don't you think it. You go away this minute, or I get the police. Do you hear? Go away!"

"You will get the police! You'll dare to do such a thing?" said the woman. She began to tremble. Barbara felt inclined to say something kind, but Mrs. Gray caught her by the coat.

"Silence, miss, for God's sake."

"If you don't go this minute, I will speak to Constable Z., who is standing at that corner."

At these words the woman gave a startled look, and the next minute disappeared from view.

"Is she quite out of sight, miss? Because if she is not, we don't go into Deans Yard."

"Whoever she is," said Barbara. "I don't see her anywhere."

"You have better sight than I have, Miss Barbara."

"I don't see her anywhere."

"Well, now then, we'll go into Deans Yard after being in the Abbey. We must do it very quickly; she must not get to know where we live. I don't like her at all. She's a bad 'un, if ever there was a bad 'un. There now, we are safe. If she saw us anywhere she saw us going into the Abbey. Come into the house. Upon my word, I don't like this at all. Let me tell my master, miss. Don't you say a word about it."

"But why should she want to follow us? You dressed so rich and looking so handsome—for handsome you are—and bad people all around. I don't like it, that I don't. She may belong to a gang of thieves, or—goodness knows, I don't, what she belongs to. But I don't like her ways. Now, then, we are safe home—that's a comfort!"

Barbara was far too happy to be much upset by the appearance of the queerly-dressed woman who had stood at her door and looked as if she longed intensely to speak to her. As a matter of fact she soon forgot all about her. She danced up to her room. What a long time it was since anyone had danced up those old stairs, in that old house in Deans Yard! But now, a bright young presence had entered there, and Barbara's lovely little face, flushed with excitement, was a sight to behold! It was, indeed, a beautiful sight, like a flower that could not fade. This was what Mr. Sunningley felt when he came home to dinner, and Barbara, in a pretty little evening dress, which she had worn since she had left Worthington-on-the-Hill, came to meet him.

"Oh! I have had a lovely day!" she said. And then she began to chatter. She could tell a story with avidity, and she had the pleasant gift of always looking on the bright side of things. She looked on the bright side now. She told Mr. Sunningley that she was too happy for words; she said that she had not a wish ungratified; she described to him the manner in which her sitting room was to be furnished, and said that he must not look at it until it was furnished, and then she said:

"Uncle Horace, you will sometimes come and have tea with me, won't you? When you can get away early. I mean. You will be my guest, and I will prepare the tea. I used to do that at home when dear father was alive—it used to be part of the fun to make out that we were guests each to the other. Won't you be my guest, dear Uncle Horace?"

"I will, with all my heart, my pretty child," and the old man felt very happy as he sat down to his excellent meal. But matters were not going so smoothly as he hoped, and when dinner was a thing of the past, and Barbara went into the drawing room, she was surprised that her dear Uncle Horace did not follow her. The fact was he was engaged in conversation of a somewhat startling nature with Mrs. Gray. Mrs. Gray took the opportunity of coming into the dining room and closing the door.

"Sir!" she said. "I beg your pardon."

"Yes, Mrs. Gray, what is it?"

"Well, sir, I don't like things at all."

"Indeed, Mrs. Gray, I am very sorry. Have the 'hussies,' as you call them, been worse than ever?"

"Worse isn't the name for them, sir; but it's not that I am thinking of—it's Miss Barbara—I ain't right that she should be here at all."

"What do you mean, my good woman?"

"Well, sir, I may as well speak out frankly."

"Do, by all means."

"The moment you told me, sir, that Miss Barbara Chance was coming here from a house in that Vauxhall Bridge Road I had my misgivings, and they were fully confirmed today, for, on our way here we were followed by a female—I can call her nothing more nor less—dressed in no respectable manner, and a long coat of some kind of cheap fur, and a feather in her toque, and the look on her face, sir, was enough to show that she was a bad sort of person. We had no sooner left the house in Vauxhall Bridge Road, than she saw us and followed us all the way back. But I was a match for her. When we got close to Deans Yard, I was determined that she should not find out where Miss Barbara lived—for it was after Miss Barbara she was coming—not a doubt about that—so I just turned round and faced her and asked her what she was following us for. Of course she denied it, looking as wicked as she could. Then I said, 'If you don't go away immediately, this instant, I will give you in charge of the police. You have no right to follow a young lady and her companion down the street.'"

"You did it capitally, Mrs. Gray," said Sunningley; but he spoke in a low, troubled voice.

"Yes, sir, I think I did right—Mrs. Gray was slightly relieved by these words of praise—anyhow she went quite out of sight—Miss Barbara has eyes as sharp as a needle—and we neither of us could see a sign of her—no we went right round into the Abbey and crept into Deans Yard by and by without anyone seeing us. So far, Miss Barbara's hiding place is safe. But how is this sort of thing to go on, sir? That woman meant mischief, if ever a woman did, but if I can't have the child out of my sight for an instant—if I have to be with her morning, noon and night, Mr. Sunningley, I can't do your work, sir. So what's to be done?"

There fell a dead silence between the two. Sunningley put his elbow on the table, and covered his eyes with one of his tender white hands, then he said, after a very long pause:

"I think, Mrs. Gray, that you acted

admirably, and of course you must not have Miss Chance to look after, as she takes up so much of your time; I did hope that you would be able to spare the time to attend upon her, but I see it is beyond your strength."

"Well, sir, you see the poor young lady is very young and active, and very happy, and she has tastes, sir—of the very vilest!"

"We need not discuss her tastes," said Sunningley.

"No, sir. Of course not, sir. But I put in my spoke about her little fur jacket, and I do think that looks nice."

(To be Continued)

Business as Usual?

One of the most popular slogans arising out of the European war, at least in the commercial and industrial sphere, is that of "Business as Usual." Just why the interests concerned have appropriated the phrase is not at all clear, neither is it reassuring for may it not actually be the outcome of a desire to simply put a "face" on conditions that more or less demand it. In one sense, "Business as Usual," and in another sense it is otherwise, and our relative position to one of the other determines whether we are in earnest or bluffing.

In prosperous or boom times little effort, comparatively speaking, may be expended to keep the factory wheels and a myriad of employees taxed to the limit to serve the demand, and this condition may be to a large extent existent in quite normal times. Is it not possible, however, that in spite of the tremendous upsetting events of the past two months, we still are disposed to "take" what is offering and let what needs "getting" go by; in other words, we are conducting our business as "usual" and there is no bluff about it.

Having said this much on behalf of what is undoubtedly a minority of commercial and industrial enterprises, it may be safely inferred that the majority are quite insincere in the use of the "Business as Usual" slogan. They have in many cases withdrawn themselves completely from the public eye, and what is perhaps more condemnatory still, because absolutely without reason or justification, they have decided that the particular sphere to which they had the privilege of catering needs meantime no attention.

The great trouble today is that we are all too pessimistic. We act, however otherwise we may talk and write, as though the European Anti-Burglar Alliance was unequal to the task it has set itself. In grasping hold of the bee, we seem somehow to get the sting instead of the honey. In trying to pluck the rose, our portion seems to be the thorn, and our upward look sees nothing but the dark cloud, although the silver lining is there.

Business, notwithstanding, is as "Usual," by which is meant that there is business to be got, but the amount of our share will be entirely dependent on the enterprise and energy we put forth to get it. This is neither a normal time nor yet is it a boom time, to the latter of which—unfortunately—we have become too accustomed. It is an abnormal time and the very antithesis of a boom period. Conditions are just such now that our industries should have every searchlight of publicity focussed on the path to their factory doors, but in how few instances is this being given effect to. It is insufficiently realized, and generally not at all, that the peculiar circumstances in which we find ourselves make it necessary for us to go after business more insistently and more strenuously than ever before. Our own and the needs of others still demand supply, and the wherewithal to produce and to purchase is just every whit as available as formerly if we go about our business affairs in the proper spirit and in a determined manner.

Declarations otherwise, notwithstanding, we have not got beyond the panic stage. Canadian business enterprise is simply seething with pessimism, born of a craven fear that the European war may after all prevail. The adoption of such an attitude is contrary to both right and reason. No subject of the British empire, if he is truly loyal, should have the slightest misgiving as to the ultimate outcome of this European struggle, for he who assumes the role of a coward is in a sense a traitor. Again, and on the highest plane of approach to the ultimate issue, none of us worthy the name of Christian dare be pessimistic.

Let us get rid of all this pretence therefore of "Business as Usual," and turn it into reality by getting after and embracing the opportunities everywhere offering. Let us get into the firing line and throw our own scouting forces, and where in normal times these consisted of a few scattered units, let us be strategic enough to see that such means are multiplied and increased in effectiveness—Canadian Machinery.

"Oh, Georgie, Georgie!" exclaimed a fond mother when she saw her small boy considerably battered up and dirty. "You have been fighting again! How often have I told you that you shouldn't fight?"

"Well," said he, "what are you going to do when a fellow hits you?"

"Why, keep out of his way," said the mother.

"I'll bet," said the youngster, "he'll keep out of mine after this."

The war is hitting non-combatants very hard. It cost Switzerland \$13,000,000 to mobilize, and to keep the army on a war footing means another \$8,400,000 a month. And their annual budget is barely \$22,500,000.

Madge—Hasn't he ever asked for a kiss since the first one?
Marjorie—Why, no dear. He just takes them now.—Judge.

Parkkeeper (giving a friendly warning)—You mustn't sit here, ma'am.
Stout Old Lady (sitting on a seat which had just been vacated)—Ere I am, and ere I'm going to tick!—Tit-Bits.

Father—You talk altogether too much. You should cultivate the art of listening.
Willie—But you told me the other day that listeners heard no good of themselves.—Boston Transcript.

"Hello, Jones! Why so gloomy this morning?"

"I am worried about the overhead charges. Just got my wife's hat bill."

—Judge.

ESPIONAGE COVERED FRANCE

Spies Overlooking Nothing, and Whole Country Thoroughly Organized

The discrimination with which the German distributed war lines and requisitions in the towns they occupied in Belgium and Northern France and the precision with which they chose the most solvent citizens as hostages has been a surprise, but when the details become known the facts carried their explanation with them. For instance, the first detachment of Uhlans that entered the city of Lille was guided by a man, who had left his job as superintendent of an important factory in the city to rejoin his regiment.

At Soissons, when objections were raised to the exacting proportions of the requisitions, the commanding officer called his aide who turned out to be a well known business man of the town who, of course, knew its resources thoroughly. "You see," said the officer pointing to the aide, "there's no use resisting; we are posted by some one who knows."

Similar instances were reported from Belgium, showing that "every inch of the ground had been carefully studied; the ready money is ever estimated; every suitable horse and every ton of hay located, and the plans of every bridge drawn up. In France their statistics went so far as to show how many bottles of wine might be exacted in each locality.

Bismarck knew two years before the war of 1870 all that was going on in France and among his informers was no less a personage than the present German general, von Moltke. It is doubtful, however, whether his information was as complete as that possessed by the German general staff today. Probably no army ever had the benefit of so far reaching a system of secret service as that which the Germans have developed in France.

There is nothing particularly new in the stratagems employed by the German spies, but the patience and hardihood with which they have worked are worthy of note. The reports of the siege of Maubeuge have demonstrated how the great German mortars could immediately be put into action on arrival, thanks to machine foundations prepared months, if not years, in advance in the yards of a German factory. The land on which this factory was built was purchased by the Krupps through a go-between. The sale caused some talk at the time, but the matter was forgotten until the fall of Maubeuge recalled the circumstances.

As long ago as 1877 the topography of the region in which the battle of the Marne was fought was carefully studied by a company of spies who presented themselves even at the mayor's office and at the prefectures as engineers studying the ground for new railway lines. They got all the information they wanted. When it was discovered that the projected railway lines were myths it was too late.

They employed supposed artists to sketch fortifications, and supposed engineers to take the depths of streams. There is probably not a fort in France that the Germans do not know as well as the French, and it is quite possible that there are river fords indicated on their maps of which the French general staff is ignorant.

It was recently asserted that the German foreign office possessed a complete list of all the inhabitants of France whose fortunes made them eligible hostages, as well as a black list of all those who had made themselves obnoxious by their avowed hostility to Germany.

Most of the men employed in the German secret service speak good English and frequently pass themselves off as Americans. One tried it the other day, after having penetrated to General Maourys headquarters, but his papers were not satisfactory and he was shot forthwith.

It was only when the general mobilization was ordered that the French began to realize to what extent their country had been organized by the enemy. Then it was remarked that at the end or near the end of many bridges having strategic importance, there was a German factory.

Maubeuge shows how close they got to the forts, and the Landernan Powder mill is a still graver example of the industry. This factory while furnishing gun cotton to the government, was in the hands of Germans, and it has even been declared that the powder that blew up the battleships Iona and Liberté was made of defective gun cotton furnished by this mill.

It is known that more than 3,000 German spies were arrested in Belgium, most of whom have been tried by court martial. How many have been arrested in France no one knows, the government having succeeded in throwing an impenetrable veil over all these proceedings.

SUFFERS "FOR HIS PATRIOTISM"

Alsatian Farmer Punished Because a Flag Was Hoisted on His House

The court martial sitting at Colmer in Alsace sentenced a farmer named Demange to ten years' hard labor, on a charge of showing sympathy with the enemy. Demange lives in the district which was occupied by the French troops at the beginning of the war. Subsequently they withdrew to French territory and the German authorities took drastic measures to punish the Alsatis of French extraction who demonstrated their pleasure at the French victories. The charge against Demange was that he had hoisted the French flag on his farm house when the French troops occupied that region. Demange denied this most strenuously, declaring that he merely placed a white flag on the roof to indicate that he was a non-combatant, and that no soldiers of either side were on his farm. The court martial rejected his defence and sentenced him to ten years' hard labor.

"Darling," whispered the ardent suitor, "I lay my fortune at your feet."

"Your fortune?" she replied in surprise. "I didn't know you had one."

"Well, it isn't much of a fortune, but it will last large, beside those tiny feet."

She—Did you have trouble with your French when you were in Paris?

He—I didn't, but the Parisians did.

INVENTOR'S NEW ACHIEVEMENT

Charles H. Barnes Solves the Problem of Autoloading Small Bore Firearms

Among prominent American inventors is Charles H. Barnes, of Hion, N.Y., the man who has succeeded better than anyone else in adapting the autoloading principle of autoloading shotguns and high-power rifles of .22 calibre. Mr. Barnes, though still a young man, has been connected with the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company for fifteen years, and in that time has contributed much to the mechanical excellence of Remington rifles and shot-guns.

His latest achievement, the Remington autoloading .22 calibre rifle, which has been three years in the making, is the result of diligent study and complete mastery of the most difficult problems involved in the manufacture of modern firearms. With this rifle sixteen shots can be fired without reloading; all the shooter has to do is to press the trigger for each shot. It is impossible to "jam" the rifle, no matter in what position it may be held or how fast the trigger may be pulled. This arm is sure to give a new impetus to the rapidly increasing interest in .22 calibre shooting, because it combines great rapidity of accurate fire with simplicity of mechanism, perfect balance, unique safety devices and handsome appearance, besides other features which sportsmen value. The take-down system is so simple, no tool of any kind being required. Mr. Barnes' already high rank in the field of invention is, on account of this remarkable new rifle, receiving fresh recognition from the shooting public.

Better Feeling in the Trade

That the feeling in the trade is very much more assured than it was four weeks ago is the opinion of Mr. R. D. Fairbairn, president of R. D. Fairbairn Company, Limited, manufacturers of ladies' outer garments and fancy dry goods.

Mr. Fairbairn believes the manufacturers of Canada as a class have largely in their own hands the matter of whether there will be good business for Canadian factories. "The business is there," said Mr. Fairbairn. "If the manufacturers will only get after it. The depression in trade which was in force before the war has certainly not increased since the war began; and, on the whole, manufacturers can be assured of good business, provided they do two things—advertise and push the selling department to the limit."

Referring to his own business, Mr. Fairbairn said he did not anticipate cutting down one hour of labor or dismissing one employee or reducing wages as a result of the war. On the contrary, the present staff of upwards of 200, is being slightly increased. This continued activity is not due to any removal of competition, but to the continued demand throughout the country.

"We are absolutely confident," said Mr. Fairbairn, "that with the business to be done at home there is absolutely no excuse for any manufacturer of garments curtailing his output. People have to be clothed; our farmers are getting big money for their produce; and the \$450,000,000 represented by our export business for this year must be circulated. The general trade of the country must not only hold its own, but advance."

A Brave Drummer Boy

A drummer boy of 17 years, belonging to the Oxfordshire regiment, is among the wounded now in hospital in London. When seen by a reporter, he was swinging on a rocking horse whilst conversing with an artilleryman on shrapnel, maxims and dum-dums.

"I went out at the beginning of the war," said the boy, "and was in the trenches at Mons."

"I was sent for a box of ammunition and was carrying it on my shoulder, when a shrapnel splinter struck the box and knocked me down."

"All our fellows thought I was dead, and one or two came running to me, but I got up all right and went back to the trenches. I had a pop at 'em with a rifle," he added gleefully. "Ever seen a shrapnel drop?" turning to the artilleryman.

"Too many," answered the soldier.

"One dropped by me," said the drummer boy. "It stood up on end for a second or two, and I didn't seem to realize it was a shell. Then it burst—the good Lord! It didn't half kill some men."

"The aeroplanes dropped fireworks on us. They kept flying round and round high up until they had given the range," went on the boy.

"When I got back to the trenches I was on my own, so I left the box of ammunition there and covered it with brambles and broken rifles. I had to go across a space in front of maxim and rifle fire and shrapnel. I didn't go; I stopped where I was, and then some more of ours came up. They asked me where my lot was."

"Wiped out nearly," I said. "I'm going over there. 'You'll be committing suicide if you do,' they said, so I stopped where I was. There was a few dropping round me, too. One bullet scorched my cheek, and I saw one man next me struck right between the eyes and another was running blood. They put me with some commandered horses, and they stampeded. I got my knee injured and was trodden on. That's why I'm here."

Italy and Great Britain

Italy is invaded by Germans, who assert that Germany will issue victorious, and that her commercial and industrial activity will not be arrested. We are inundated with German letters, telegrams, newspapers, and private communications from famous German commercial houses, all asserting that Germany will win, and that Italy should keep neutral, to be on the winning side.

We are not of that opinion. We cannot lose sight of England. Germany knows that England represents her great final danger, hence the bitterness with which she speaks of England in all the above communications. England is not playing a game of bluff. She is not impotent by land, as Germany says, and may give Germany a mortal blow by sea. The war may possibly end in a Titanic duel between England and Germany. In this case England will go through with the struggle calmly and grimly, smiling at difficulties and disregarding losses.—Le Secolo, Milan.

Food Supplies in WAR TIME

Rumors are in circulation that we are unable to supply orders owing to war demand.

This statement is absolutely incorrect. We are filling our orders as usual. Insist on getting what you ask for—Clark's.

W. CLARK, LIMITED

Germans Cutting Prices to Canadians

The council of the Montreal board of trade has received from two prominent shipping and forwarding firms in London, letters calling attention to the fact that German shipping and forwarding houses are prosecuting a very energetic campaign in Canada and other British dominions with a view to securing business between Great Britain and the overseas dominions. The representations made, show that German houses, who have their head offices in Berlin and branch offices at different ports in Great Britain, are, through their agents in Canada, circulating business houses in Canada, offering to attend to the shipments which they make from Great Britain at a charge for shipping and looking after the consignments very much below what is a reasonable and fair figure for such services. These German houses are offering to make contracts for a year or more with Canadian houses on these low rates.

The council, while believing that Canadians generally patriotic enough to refrain from giving their custom to German houses, fear that the circumstance that the parties soliciting this business represent German houses is not always made known and hence it is desirable that enquiry should be made by all Canadian firms as to the nationality of firms represented by parties soliciting their shipping and forwarding business.

English Universities and the War

English universities are bearing their share of the burden of war. A cavalry regiment composed of Oxford students is serving with the Allies, among them W. F. Dyde, M.A., of the University of Alberta, and 1912 Rhodes scholar for Alberta. Oxford and other universities have provided officers from their officers' training corps.

But besides sending representatives to the front, they are putting their plants at the disposition of the government. Many buildings in Oxford have been turned over to the Red Cross organization to be used as hospitals. A visit to Birmingham university in August revealed gates locked, a sentry on duty and the Red Cross flag floating over the buildings.

The university of Leeds is carrying on in its laboratories a series of experiments with aniline dyes with the view to bringing back the dye industry from Germany to England. It was an Englishman, Sir W. H. Perkin, who, in 1858, first discovered mauve as a product of aniline oil but though the production of aniline dyes has increased enormously since then, the preparation of these for industrial purposes has been confined almost exclusively to Germany. With the closing of German factories to the British, it became necessary to find another source of supply, and the university of Leeds, under its faculty of technology, is working now to discover those trade secrets, the knowledge of which will make it possible to establish in England this industry whose beginnings are due to English inventive genius.

The Future is Ours

Confidence begets confidence. If we pull a long face it is likely to stay long permanently. If we frown at a temporary check we are almost certain to lose heart and quit when things get a little close. Canada has no reason to quit. In fact, the Dominion is in a particularly favorable position at this time to profit by the insanity and destructiveness of the Great European powers. The future is ours to a certainty, and the present is exactly what we make it. Let us make it as bright and hopeful and cheerful as possible. It is not only our duty, but it is good business, and an analysis will be seen to be wholly justified.—Ottawa Citizen.

Passerby—What's the fuss in 'the school yard, boy?

The Boy—Why, the doctor has just been around examin' us an' one of the deficient boys is knockin' the everlasting 'stiffin' out of a perfect kid.—American School Board Journal.

FREE HANDSOME MUFF

GIRLS—This beautiful stylish muff will keep you warm and cozy this winter and it is the very latest thing. It is the very newest thing in the world. It is made of the finest quality of fur and is lined with the softest of down. It is very easy to wear and is very comfortable. It is very stylish and is very popular. It is very cheap and is very easy to get. It is very easy

Apples Apples

We have a car of apples being unloaded to-day, of fancy B. C. Stock.

VARIETIES

Northern Spy, Gano and Wagner, all extra good keepers and excellent flavor, to be sold at as low as

\$1.25 PER BOX

This is at the rate of \$3.75 Per Barrel

SPECIAL PRICE ON QUANTITIES

ELVES BROS.

VULCAN, ALBERTA

The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, " " Representative

Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. O. U. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

T. BAIRD, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA. Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

J. N. JOHNSTONE, N. G.
W. O. TORGESON, SECRETARY

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; P. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall. Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. H. F. Richardson, President; Mrs. W. F. Jensen, Vice-President; Mrs. W. A. Howes, Secretary; Mrs. D. C. Jones Treasurer.

Imperial Hotel

Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.

Excellent Table.

Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

Support Your Own Community
By Patronizing the Stores that Advertise

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

TODAY'S OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER may be said for or against the practice of fall ploughing, and opinions on the subject are various, the farmer who has gone on with it this year in this district has laid up for himself treasure in future.

The amount of moisture that has fallen in the form of the snow since the harvesting time will make all the difference to the man whose land is in shape. The snow, fortunately, has not been taken off by the chinook winds, which, when they come not only remove it from the surface, but take a quantity of moisture from the land itself, but the warmth of the following days has slowly melted it and allowed it to sink well into the land.

This is just as it should be if the land is to receive the benefit of the moisture, and if the land is well prepared, there will be almost sufficient moisture in most of the land round this district to ensure the crop for next year.

Grain is going to be a big thing in the eyes of the world next year. Prices are going to be better than this year, and the man who farms 'with his head,' as the saying is, will reap the benefit.

High prices however, should not prevail with the farmer to the extent of leading him to farm rather more loosely than usual just because the prospect of returns is greater. There are other years to follow, and with farming as with most things, one year's work and preparation reflects on the following year.

Fortunately, the farmers of the Vulcan district have been busily preparing their land all fall, and next year ought to bring forth the fruits of their labour.

THE WORK OF THE FLEET

THERE have been some uneasy minds during the past few days owing to the British naval disaster in Chilean waters. Up to the time of writing, however, the Admiralty had received no official report of the encounter, and it is therefore subject to some little discount when the source of its origin is taken into consideration.

But, allowing that there is something in the report, and that the Empire has suffered some loss, are people giving full justice to the naval authorities by wanting to know how it is that a portion of the fleet suffers defeat at the hands of the enemy?

Hardly. Let us consider what the fleet of the Empire has done for the shipping of the world from the outbreak of war. She has kept the highways of the seas open, notwithstanding the marauding of a few German cruisers that have inflicted damage here and there. The traffic between Great Britain and the rest of the world is going on as heretofore, and excursions for the Christmas holidays from Canada to Great Britain are already announced. A recent letter from New York demonstrated the work of the Empire's navy. Along the wharves there the German ships are empty; no work going on; no fires in the ship boilers. A little further along there are the British and neutral vessels working away, loading and unloading cargoes as if nothing out of the ordinary was happening.

This in itself is a tribute to the power of the Empire on the seas and if it is maintained people who are apt to grumble at every reverse are belittling the work of the greatest force the Empire owns.

SUBMARINE & BATTLESHIP

IT will be good reading to many persons to see that Sir Percy Scott has rejoined the Admiralty. Apart from his having been, in the past, a supporter of Baron Fisher, he has contributed much to the gunnery efficiency of the fleet, his many devices and inventions giving him a premier place among his naval contemporaries.

But a point that will probably carry most weight with public opinion in regard to Sir Percy Scott, are his views on the submarine. Not many months prior to the outbreak of the war, Sir Percy averred, in a lengthy article which caused much comment at

the time, that the day of the submarine was here and that the dreadnaught would be of little practical value in comparison.

The war, coming as quickly as it did, put this statement to the practical test, and with what results we are all familiar. The greatest damage against the British fleet has been wrought by the submarine, and it has been demonstrated that a large vessel has very little chance against the unseen advances of the little enemy.

But however valuable the submarine has proved to be, it has also been shown that the larger type of battleship has its uses, and could not be dispensed with. The holding in check of the German battle fleet has all been done with the battleships, and they still have a great value when they can ward off invasion such as would surely have threatened Great Britain.

THE FIRE DANGER

THE cold nights are with us again, and the cold days too, and the practice of keeping the house fires going, not only in the daytime, but into the night, will be getting greater from week to week.

In conjunction with this it is well to recall that through the past week the papers have reported two serious fires, with loss of life in both cases, and the moral of these fires is not lost by saying that the places burned were a lodging house and a boot factory. The point with a moral is that there was no adequate safeguard against the outbreak, and that is where the householder must begin to think and reckon with his own preparations.

Prevention is better than cure, and it should be seen to that in all cases where stoves and heaters are kept going and are not continually under observation, no inflammable matter is left near the fire. Stove pipes and chimneys should be carefully and well cleaned before the winter sets in for a number of fires annually are started through sooty and blocked chimneys and pipes.

These are two simple precautions that everybody can pay attention to, and if everybody did take the trouble to do that, the fire danger through Canada would be a great deal less than it is today.

Another peril is the lamp. They are easily upset if left about carelessly. A little thought will prevent a great fire. Other people's property depends upon the amount of care exercised by the neighbours.

Fire apparatus can do much, but it cannot prevent an outbreak, that is where the individual comes in.

No Agreement Reached

The meeting which took place at Winnipeg on Tuesday last between the manufacturers of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and the Grain Growers was ineffective as far as bringing about the cropping of the million acres for next year's crop was concerned. At the closing conference of the meeting, held on Thursday, November 5th, it was stated that nothing was done in regard to the million acre scheme, which, in fact had not been discussed since the grain growers had made it plain to the other members that the idea was not feasible. Apart from this topic, the farmers dwelt on the need for an adjustment of the many problems which imposed an unjust burden upon them. The outcome of the discussion along this line was the appointment of a committee to wait upon Dominion government as soon as practicable and urge the establishment of a committee outside the House which would investigate and report on conditions in connection with transportation, distribution and marketing of all kinds, this latter to look into the distribution of goods in general as well as farmers' produce. The government are also to be asked to consider the matter of providing the farmer with a cheaper method of securing money, also help is to be asked for those who are not in a position to obtain seed to put in their usual crop.

Hockey Boots—Ladies, Men's Boys'. Prices right—at Spooner's

For the cold days. Overshoes and Felt Shoes—at Spooner's.

SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds and heals the throat and lungs.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64286

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon
Vulcan, Alta.
Phones 44 and 45

CANADIAN PACIFIC

VERY LOW FARES
IN CONNECTION WITH
EXCURSIONS TO THE
OLD COUNTRY
Daily November 7th to
December 31, inclusive

Limit five months, stop over
and extension privileges

Full information re rail and
STEAMSHIP TICKETS from
ALL TICKET AGENTS
or write

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent
Calgary

ASK
ELVES BROS.
Vulcan
TO SHOW YOU A COPY OF THE
\$10.00000
ROBIN HOOD
COOK BOOK
THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED
WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR
AND
ROBIN HOOD
ROLLED OATS

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBERT WARD, late of Loma, Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named William Robert Ward, who died on the 18th May, 1914, are required to file with the undersigned, administrator of his estate by 6th December 1914 a full statement duly verified, of their claims, and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed, or which have been brought to its knowledge.

DATED this 4th day of November 1914.

THE TRUSTS & GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED,
8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta,
Administrator.

Nov 11/14

LOST—On Thursday, November 5th, in Vulcan, a leather wallet containing \$81, and a cheque for \$60. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Bank of Hamilton, George Strattat. N114

For Information Regarding
VULCAN & DISTRICT
—WRITE THE
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN ALBERTA

R. W. GLOVER

Teacher of Piano
Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller

OPTICIAN

EYES TESTED FREE

VULCAN, ALTA.

CLARENCE DAVIS

AUCTIONEER

Sales Made of Anything, Anywhere. Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A. Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. R204.

P. W. L. CLARK

Barrister

Solicitor, and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

St. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

Marquis Municipality

The meetings of the council of the Municipality of Marquis are held the second Saturday in each month, at the McGregor School House at 10 a.m.

A. R. BOND, Chairman.

R. E. HOUSE, Secretary-Treasurer

M184

G. M. CARSON, M. B.

Physician and Surgeon

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway

Owner of Horses branded on

Left Shoulder.

Royal Cafe

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.00
" No. 2	.95
" No. 3	.90
" No. 4	.85
" No. 5	.79
" No. 6	.74
" Feed	.68
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.45
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.43
" No. 1 Feed	.41
" No. 2 Feed	.39
Barley, No. 2	.34
" No. 3	.32
" No. 4	.32
Feed	.28
Flax No. 1, N. W.	.35
" No. 2 C.W.	.33
" No. 3 C.W.	.35
Eggs	.20
Butter	.25
Spring Chickens	.8
Fowls	.6
Cattle, live	.54
Cows	.5
Hogs	.54
Dressed Hogs	.8
Ducks	.7
Turkeys	.11
Geese	.11

DENTISTRY

C. H. NELSON

DENTIST

VULCAN ALBERTA

IN CHAMPION

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

OF EACH WEEK

NOTICE RE TAXES

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary-Treasurer for the Municipality of Marquis, No. 157, will be at the Vulcan Advocate office, next door to the Post Office, Vulcan, on the following Saturdays, October 17th, and 31st, and November 7th, 21st and 28th, 1914, from one o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving payment of taxes.

R. E. HOUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer

Oct 12

Lanterns

The best lantern is the
Short Globe, Cold Blast,

Large font, steel burner, frame made of
the best block tin.

Save money in globes

Save money in coal oil

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING AT

Lindsay Hardware Co.

VULCAN, ALBERTA

Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Surplus Paid-up \$3,000,000
Reserve \$750,000

AN IMPORTANT ALLIANCE

When a young man first makes his alliance with a financial institution by opening a Savings Account, he should look ahead to the time when his bank book will aid his advancement.

A growing bank balance assures an employer that a young man has mastered the principle of economical management.

VULCAN BRANCH

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER



STAMPEDE SALE

ON

STAMPEDE DAY

AT

STAMPEDE PRICES

NOVEMBER 11th, 1914

15 PER CENT. REDUCTION ON ALL LINES

Store open from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.

IRVING'S LTD.

VULCAN ALBERTA

Sale by Auction

UNDER LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS
ORDNANCE

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION under powers in the above Ordinance, on MONDAY, the 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following chattels, namely:

1 Dark Iron Grey Gelding, weight 1050 lbs. branded on left shoulder, and on right thigh.
1 set of work harness without breechin;

AT CRIS'S LIVERY BARN, VULCAN, ALBERTA

TERMS CASH

Turkey Shoot

N.E. 1 of 10-18-22

Friday, November 13, 1914

50 TURKEYS

W. HERMAN

LAKE MCGREGOR

Twenty-two thousand army horses have passed for inspection for service in Toronto since the opening of the war, and have been forwarded to Atlantic terminals for transportation to the front. The effect of the war demands on the horse market is already having its effect on market value. In the United States prices have advanced 15 to 20 dollars each. In Canada the effect will ultimately be the same, although horses for other than army purposes are finding a very limited sale. Taking \$175 as the average price, the cost of these mounts to the two governments has already been \$3,850,000.

Turkey Shoot

Wednesday, Nov. 11

at 10 a.m.
20 Turkeys
7 Geese
7 Ducks

AT VULCAN

Mrs. T. H. BAILEY

Communication

High River, Alta.
November 5, 1914

The Editor,
The Vulcan Advocate,
Vulcan, Alta.

Dear Sir:—Our attention has just been called to a letter appearing in your issue of October 14th dealing with an article in your issue of September 30th relating to the "Unearned Increment Tax Act." In view of the fact that the article referred to in Mr. Clark's letter was based upon information obtained from us by you and appeared in your paper in that we feel that it is therefore incumbent upon us to point out numerous manifest errors in the criticism of the article.

We have re-read the article in question and with the possible exceptions necessary in an article of that kind, by reason of lack of space, it is absolutely correct and is not misleading as alleged in Mr. Clark's letter. It is true as stated in the letter that the Act was no doubt designed to tax the speculator and there are the exemptions mentioned in Mr. Clark's letter. What we take exception to, however, in this regard is the fact that Mr. Clark places his own interpretation upon the second exemption mentioned by him. The Act reads as follows:

"No tax shall be payable under this Act in respect to the transfer of any unimproved land of which at least ten per cent was under cultivation and which was actually and bona fide used by the transferor for agricultural purposes during twelve months immediately preceding the transaction which results in the making of the transfer, except to the extent of the excess area of land beyond 640 acres, etc."

Mr. Clark undertakes to give interpretation of the words "bona fide used by the transferor for agricultural purposes" and states that these words do not limit the use to the transferor himself. It is true that some question has arisen in the writer's mind as to the correct interpretation of this Act but after careful consideration we have come to an opposite conclusion from that reached by Mr. Clark. He, in his letter, states that this does not limit its use to the transferor. In our opinion it does as if the Legislature had otherwise intended it was quite unnecessary to insert the words "by the transferor." It would have been quite sufficient to have stated "bona fide used for agricultural purposes." The conclusion therefore that we reach is that where land is rented it will not be exempt from the tax by reason of the fact that the transferor has only the 640 acres or by reason of the fact that it is under cultivation.

Mr. Clark deals with sub section 1 of section 4 and states that it applies only to transactions entered into before the passing of the Act and that therefore the necessity for the valuation arose only in cases where land is held under an Agreement for Sale. We are at a loss to understand his process of reasoning and if space permitted would like to quote the entire section. Under the circumstances however, we can only say that again the interpretation of this section is entirely wrong and can only repeat what is quite clearly stated in the Act that the first taxable value of all lands not in any city, town or village is fixed at \$15.00 per acre unless the person liable to pay the tax satisfies the Registrar that he purchased the land at a higher figure prior to the 25th of October, 1913, or unless he established the value of the land as of the 25th of October, 1913, within the year allowed or before the 25th of October, 1914.

The letter also deals with sub-section 2 of section 4. Again the writer of the letter is wrong in his interpretation of the section according to our view of it. He states that this applies to sales made after the passing of the Act. It does not but applies to the ascertaining of the first taxable value of any interest in land created after the passing of this Act. In our opinion this section applies to those cases where Patents for lands are obtained from the Crown after the passing of the Act. Mr. Clark's view evidently is that a person who is the registered owner of land and had not agreed to sell it before the Act came into force is exempt from taxation in any event. In this, one has only to read the Act to see how far wrong the writer of the letter is in coming to that conclusion.

Mr. Clark states that it is plain that only those who had purchased land before the 25th of October, 1913, and who had not acquired

title before the 25th of October, 1914, are interested in having their values established. On the contrary, unless there has been an increase in the unimproved value of their land between the date of their purchase and the 25th of October 1913 these are practically the only parties who do not need to establish their value. Because it is expressly provided by Sub-section C of Section 4 that "if it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Registrar that the person liable to pay any tax payable hereunder has before the passing of this Act bought or agreed to buy the land in respect of which such tax is payable at a price greater than the last value as hereinbefore ascertained, the price paid or agreed to be paid upon such purchase shall be deemed to be the last value for the purposes of this subsection."

In the concluding paragraph of Mr. Clark's letter he states that the following persons cannot, as he reads the Act under section 4, subsection D, have the value of their lands ascertained:

1 "Persons who have not parted with the beneficial interest under Agreement of Sale or otherwise, (prior to October 25th 1913, the date of the passing of the Act.)"

Our view is directly opposite to this and it is strange that if Mr. Clark's view is correct that the Registrar should have established values in hundreds of cases to our knowledge where, according to Mr. Clark, they could not do so.

2 The second class as stated by Mr. Clark, are persons who parted with the beneficial interest prior to the passing of the Act and of which 10% of the land was under cultivation prior to twelve months preceding such sale.

These persons who had parted with the beneficial interest need not establish their value because the beneficial owner at the time of the passing of the Act is the person liable to pay the tax, if any. As to the question of cultivation we need not repeat what was said above that there is a further condition of this exemption that the land must be bona fide used by the transferor for agriculture.

We are somewhat loath to commence a controversy of this kind, but as apparently you were accepting Mr. Clark's corrections without question and as the article mentioned our name we feel that the manifest errors in the criticism should be corrected.

Yours truly,

BALLACHEY & MACKENZIE.

Chicago Yards Closed

The Chicago union stock yards, the largest cattle market in the world has been closed down for ten days, from November 6th to November 16th, on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease among cattle.

The decision to close was arrived at after the members of the state board of live stock commissioners and the leading stock dealers and packers had been in conference, and after consultation with Governor Dunn.

It is anticipated that at the end of ten days the yards will be free from the contagion. The process to be followed in attaining this end will necessitate the destruction of infected cattle, disinfection of the pens and the killing of all rats.

The result of the suspension of business will mean the stopping of the shipping of cattle, sheep and hogs to the Chicago market, which roughly, amounts to about one hundred thousand head of stock daily, this item alone, apart from the meat packing industry, amounts to a daily business of \$1,200,000 and it effects about 35,000 packers.

C. P. R. Land Sales

The October report of the Canadian Pacific railway land department shows that during the month of October the company sold 18,935 acres of land in the three prairie provinces, an increase of 4,000 acres over the sales of the previous month.

This land was sold in 92 different farms or an average of about 205 acres per farm. Of these sales, 42 were to families from outside Canada, mostly from the United States. Of this number, 40 of these families came to Alberta. The remaining fifty farms were disposed of to people living in Canada.

On Wednesday evening, a party of Vulcan friends visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kehr, to take part in a Halloween celebration. They were driven out by Mr. R. E. Dodds. A thoroughly enjoyable time was spent in games.

AUCTION SALE

Mr. Angus Sinclair has authorized the undersigned to sell the following named Farm Stock and Implements, by Public Auction, at his premises,

North East Quarter of Section 20, Township 18, Range 23,
14 Miles North East of Vulcan
2 Miles South of Eastway, and 2 Miles North of Hearnigh P.O.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Horses

Brown Mare, 4 years, in foal, 1350 lbs.
Bay Mare, 9 years, in foal, 1300 lbs.
Sorrel Mare, 10 years, in foal, 1300 lbs.
Bay Mare, 10 years, 1150 lbs.
Brown Mare, 3 years, in foal, 1100 lbs.
Bay Mare, 4 years, 1100 lbs.
Black Gelding, 5 years, 1250 lbs.
Bay Gelding, 6 years, 1150 lbs.
Bay Gelding, 4 years, 1350 lbs.
Bay Gelding, 4 years, 1250 lbs.
Sorrel Gelding, 5 years, 1250 lbs.
Sorrel Colt, Yearling.
Extra Good Filly Foal.
2 Extra Good Horse Colts.

TERMS CASH

NO RESERVE

SALE COMMENCES 12 O'CLOCK.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED.

H. F. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

JACK TOMPSON, Auctioneer

Cattle

8 Yearling Heifers and Steers, 7 Calves.
Hogs—10 head of Pigs, including good shoats and good sows.
Poultry—125 head of Chickens, several Ducks.

Implements—Deering Binder, 8 ft., good condition; New single Disc, 18 Drill; Cockshutt Gang, 12 inch; Canton Disc; Walking Plough, Adams Wagon, 3 Buggies, Bain Wagon, Wagon Running Gear, Set Driving Harness, 3 sets Work Harness, Set British Harness.

House Furniture and other articles too many to mention.

MILITARY TACTICS

The wise military commander changes his plan of campaign to fit conditions as the progress of events dictates. The wise business commander does the same.

Firms that have never before seen the tremendous power of well-directed, skillfully prepared advertising based on a plan that is fundamentally right, will make use of this modern merchandising force now; old advertisers, wise and experienced, will expand along new lines—by means of advertising.

Canada is face to face today with enormous opportunities. New markets are opening, new opportunities are unrolling before established businesses. What is required is quick re adjustment, a change of the plan of campaign to fit the new conditions.

Newspaper advertising will be the right hand assistant of those who forge ahead in this crisis, not ordinary advertising however; the efficiency will have to be high, the plan and copy carefully laid out and skillfully prepared.

No expense nor obligation attaches to a friendly discussion of the new opportunities either in person or by mail. The fate of YOUR business may rest on your decision to act on this suggestion.

HUTCHARM LIMITED

ADVERTISING SERVICE

New Herald Building, Calgary
Central Building, Victoria

Rogers Building, Vancouver
L. C. Smith Building, Seattle

Trade With Those
Who
Trade With You

APPLES

Another car of apples, and the price
will be the same as the last,

\$1.25 per box
5 boxes for \$6

Don't delay in leaving your order with
us.

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN

ALBERTA

GETTING BETTER
AFTER SICKNESS

Nothing has ever equaled or compared with the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion to arrest the decline, invigorate the blood, strengthen the nervous system, aid the appetite and restore the courage of better health.

Scott's Emulsion is pure health-building food, without harmful drugs.

TRY IT

14-41

Training Officer: For the Army

The Standard has an article on the work of the Officers' Training corps, now busily engaged in the instruction of officers for the new army which Lord Kitchener is organizing. The writer describes one of the schools at Headley, near Epsom. He writes: "A most masterly piece of the ordinary military education is made at Headley camp, and very particularly have extreme possibilities been overlooked and practical certainties remembered. In one very important particular a Kitchener subaltern has an advantage over the Sandhurst cadet. The former knows only too well that what he is being taught he is sure to need. He begins a little after six in the morning, and his start of the day is eminently practical. He hustles into garments of sorts and does extension exercises; after that he tubs in the open, dresses, and has his breakfast. Then follows drill—parade after parade, with short breaks to rest mind as well as body. The progress which has been made already is extraordinary. I cannot insist too strongly upon the supreme practicality of the teaching given these young officers. In the short, sharp course of instruction which they are undergoing those responsible for the administration of the scheme, have avoided both the Scylla of cramming and the Charybdis of what the immortal Mulvarey contemptuously called 'theorising.' Short lectures are sandwiched in between the drill periods, and at half-past four comes tea. Subsequently there is the necessary private study. Private study at Headley camp does not mean the mechanical pouring over long-winded military treatises. Today we have the Field Service Pocket Book, and the young man who has a practical knowledge of that most admirable epitome of all military duty, is ipso facto, a practical soldier. Considering the suddenness with which the new army was called into being, we may rank the training of these young officers as a military feat."

Teacher—What does the word "celibacy" mean?

Class—The state or condition of being single.

Teacher—Correct. Now if you wanted to express the opposite of celibacy, or singleness, what word would you use?

Bright Pupil—Pleurisy.—The School.

Warlike Mistress—Don't you think James, you would like to join Lord Kitchener's army?

Peaceful Footman—Thank you, mum, but I don't see as 'ow I'd be bettering myself. War's for them as likes it, which I never did.—Punch.

A Good Lamp Burns
Its Own Smoke

The Rayo Lamp mixes air and oil in just the right proportions, so that you get a clear, bright light without a trace of smell or smoke.

**Rayo
LAMPS**

Rayo lamps are easy on the eyes—soft and steady—light up a whole room.

Made of solid brass, nickel plated—hand-some, made to last. Easy to clean and rewick.

Dealers everywhere carry Rayo lamps—various styles and sizes.

ROYAL OIL is best for all uses



THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited
Winipeg, Calgary, Regina, Montreal,
Quebec, Halifax, Vancouver, Seattle,
Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa.

W. N. U. 1025

DUTCH AGAINST GERMANS

Open Letter Warns Germany Against
Expecting Too Much Credulity
In the World

The leading Amsterdam weekly paper, the Weekblad, Voor Nederland, publishes in the form of an open letter to our German friends, a scathing reply to the constant communications which, it says, reach Holland from Germany to explain that Germany has a "clean conscience." The Amsterdam journal remarks that German reasoning is less effective than German guns, and that, although it is always painful to disillusion people who are in a state of madness, it is necessary to make certain things plain. The letter proceeds:

"I should like to consider for a moment these relations between Germany and Belgium. Strange to say, the fact is that what the Germans account to the Dutch for a virtue they regard as a crime on the part of the Belgians—the maintenance of neutrality. And yet the Belgians are just as good as we. They wanted to be neutral, and defend themselves with all their strength against an attack upon their neutrality—as is their duty, and as we, too, should still do.

"Moreover, as the Germans perfectly well know, the defence of neutrality is not an act of war. At any rate, that is the teaching of international law, about which there is much zeal in Germany as well as elsewhere. The Belgians wanted, in fact, to be left in peace—just like the Dutch. Now that was too detrimental to German war interests. 'We know,' said the German chancellor, 'that we are doing wrong, but we cannot help it. If Belgium permits us this, we shall make it up afterwards in the most friendly way possible.'

Really! The German imperial chancellor and the German people were surely not so simple as to suppose that as soon as the German general staff had said the word 'must' the matter was for Belgium finished and done with. Belgium had another neighbor in the south, and if Belgium had granted Germany the right of entry, France would have had the right to regard it as a casus belli. It must be one thing or the other. A people preserves its neutrality on all sides or preserves it not at all.

"Belgium was compelled to reject it with force. And yet Germany complains!

"Ask your professors of international law what Germany put her signature to at the second Hague peace conference. Think for a moment of all that you people in Germany felt, and said, and wrote at the time of the Boer war. Think of that, putting Belgium in the place of the Transvaal and Germany in the place of England. Or read your Wilhelm Tell again, and imagine Switzerland as Belgium."

The letter goes on to remind the Germans of the provocation offered to the Belgian people, especially when they saw Germans who had for years lived in Belgium now acting as German spies. It is observed that whatever offences against international law Belgian peasants may have committed, the very presence of the German army in the country was, as the imperial chancellor himself admitted, an offence against international law. It was not enough, however, that the Belgians should pay once for this wrong. The Germans made them pay twice. Quibble as they may, the Germans will never reconcile that with their own better conscience, and certainly not with the conscience of the world.

German Shell Fire

The character of the German shell fire is described by Private S. Taylor, of the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, who was wounded by shrapnel during the fighting at Mons, and has now returned to his home at Rowley Regis.

Upon reaching Mons, he says, they received the order to sit down to dinner, but before the meal could be served shells began to fall among them like hailstones. They were then told to line the trenches. The German shell firing was deadly, and the regiment was cut up, while the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who were on the left, began the engagement. 1,700 strong and ended with about 250. As to the shooting of the German infantry Taylor said they could not hit a haystack in an entry. Not more than one bullet in every hundred found its mark. The British soldiers had the better of the fight until their ranks were thinned.

Taylor was taken to a church which had been transformed into a hospital, but the building was shelled to such an extent by the Germans that the wounded had to be removed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Financial Stringency
Mrs. Barrows was worried—that fact was evident to her husband, although she tried very hard to maintain her usual cheerful manner. But before the evening was over she imparted to him the cause of her anxiety.

"Will," said she, "I am very much afraid that my bank is in a bad way. 'How foolish, Mabel! Don't let that cause you a moment's worry. Why, it's one of the strongest financial institutions in the state. What ever got that idea into your head?'"

"Well, it's very strange," replied Mrs. Barrows, still unconvinced. "They've just returned a check of mine for \$40 marked 'No Funds.'"

An amusing story is told of an adventure which befell the Royal Scots at the front. On one occasion they had very little food for two days, and they were anxiously awaiting a new field kitchen, which was so large that four horses were required to pull it. The kitchen arrived after great delay, with three pots boiling and the soldiers meal ready. In eager anticipation the men had gathered round for their dinner, when a German shell landed in the middle of the kitchen, which was blown to fragments. For fifty yards round the men were smothered with the dinner which they had hoped to consume. Singularly enough, not a man was killed, but the regiment had to go hungry—and greasy.

"Did you ever read 'Aesop's Fables,' mother?"

"Yes, why?"

"Was Aesop a war correspondent?"

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY
ZAM-BUK
FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

The Home Garden

The British board of agriculture has advised the householders of Great Britain to utilize every foot of spare land in the planting of garden for next year, to supply as far as possible their own garden produce. In this way they can assist in relieving any shortage which may develop on account of war conditions.

This suggestion is of equal importance to Canadians. Attached to nearly every home are pieces of ground which at present are merely waste land. With little effort these may be converted into productive gardens. It requires very little space for a garden that, with ordinary care, will supply an average household with vegetables. By cultivating the available ground many Canadian families can reduce their living expenses, and, at the same time, secure vegetables which are absolutely fresh.

On Sale Everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

Entente Cordiale

The following narrative shows the comradeship of the British and French troops in the trenches:

"A regiment lay in trenches under a mixed rifle and shrapnel fire. Suddenly a couple of privates noticed that the French interpreter was awkwardly placed at a spot where the trench was not wide enough to enable him to make proper use of his rifle."

"The Frenchman isn't comfortable," said one, and both left the trench, spade in hand, knowing well that they were serving the enemy as targets, dug out the trench in front of their French comrade, and returned with unbroken calm to their own places and their rifles.

"Our British Allies have, as every one knows, two main preoccupations—to be able to shave and to have tea. No danger deters them from their allegiance to the razor and the teapot. At —, in the department of the Nord, I heard a British officer of high rank declare with a delicious calm between two attacks on the town: 'Gentlemen, let us be simple. Let's go and have tea.' Meanwhile his men took advantage of the brief respite to crowd round the pump, where, producing soap and strop, they proceeded to shave with little bits of broken glass serving as mirrors."

The writer was profoundly amused by the new British war-cry, "Are we down-hearted?" and the resounding "No!" which follows it. After a volley has swept the ranks there is always some joker to shout the question, and all the rest roar out in the midst of general laughter, "No."

Miller's Worm Powders not only make the infantile system untenable for worms, but by their action on the stomach, liver and bowels they correct such troubles as lack of appetite, biliousness and other internal disorders that the worms create. Children thrive upon them and no matter what condition their worm-infested stomachs may be in, they will show improvement as soon as the treatment begins.

Canada's Warriors

The tactical ability of the Canadian soldier in the very nature of things is high. He is adaptable and can meet any situation that may arise. The conditions of the country in which he lives or has spent a considerable part of his life have called for the development of his faculties along many lines. On the prairies he becomes an expert rider and marksman. In the mountains, as a hunter or prospector, he develops steadiness, alertness and the ability to stand fatigue. He is accustomed to all varieties of climate from extreme cold to oppressive heat. He is fearless and patriotic. This is a combination that is hard to beat, and the Germans are going to find it so.—Victoria Times.

It Cures Corns Quickly

Putnam's Corn Extractor is warranted to cure corns without pain, in a few hours. Give "Putnam's" a trial and you will be satisfied. It is sure, safe and painless.

Old Gentleman (who has just finished reading an account of a shipwreck with loss of passengers and all hands)—Ha! I am sorry for the poor sailors that were drowned.

Old Lady—Sailors! It isn't the sailors, it's the passengers I am sorry for. The sailors are used to it.

"Here, caddy, you haven't given me enough change."

"Well, Mister, you can't expect to hire a boss and kerridge an' an' expert accountant for fifty cents a mile."—Life.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** 25c. For Book of the Eye Freckle Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Germany's Gospel of Culture

What was that German culture? What was its object and its practice? Its first object seemed to be—inspired, he supposed, by the forty universities—to destroy all other universities, and they had begun by destroying the University of Louvain, which by solemn treaty they had sworn to preserve. The second object was to drown Belgium, which they had guaranteed by a solemn act, in blood and in fire, and the third was to destroy all historical monuments within their reach, and to do what the greatest barbarians in history would never even have contemplated. Louvain, Malines, Senlis, all attested the benefits of German culture, and that day we had the final report that one of the most glorious monuments of Christian architecture in the world, one of the most historical antetypes of our Westminster Abbey, the cathedral of Rheims, had been wantonly bombed and destroyed by the apostles of German culture.

Can you conceive a more deliberate and public repudiation of Christianity from that state which is constantly arrogating to itself the special protection of the Almighty than such a wicked destruction of a great Christian temple, destroying at the same time some wounded—some German wounded—even came Sisters of Charity who had taken refuge under that sacred roof? Well, that is German culture. That is what is to be spread at the point of the bayonet by the Prussian armies all over the world, and that German culture is one of the things that we are determined to resist.—Speech by Lord Rosebery.

How the Kaiser Took it

When Sir Edward Goschen, the late British ambassador in Berlin, went to say good-bye to the kaiser, he stalked into the room where the ambassador was waiting, dressed in uniform and wearing British orders and medals on his breast, which he tore off and threw at Sir Edward's feet. "Tell your king," he said, "that's what I think of him and his medals." He then abruptly left the room, gnashing his teeth with rage.

When the German messengers at the British embassy were paid their wages they took off their livery coats and spat on them. The ambassador and his family could get no food at the embassy, as the servants deserted and the restaurants refused to supply them. Not one of their "friends" in Berlin stirred a finger to help them.

All this is in curious contrast to the courtesy shown in London to Prince Lichnowsky and Count Mensdorff.—London Express.

BRIGHT, HEALTHY,
ATTRACTIVE GIRLSThis Condition Can Only Be Maintained
Through Rich, Red Blood

It makes all the difference in the world to a girl whether she develops into a bright, healthy attractive woman or sinks into a sickly, unhappy, suffering semi-invalid.

The girl whose blood is poor and scanty—who is anemic as the doctor terms it—starts life under too great a handicap. She is weaker and more frail than her companions who have rich, red blood. She is more easily fatigued in body and mind, and work of any kind exhausts her. In time her health breaks down. She becomes pale, looks worn out, is languid, irritable and nervous. Her heart palpitates violently at the least exertion, and she falls behind other girls in looks, health and a capacity for enjoying life. Abundant rich, red blood is the only thing that can restore good health to the many thousands of such girls. This rich, red blood can only be obtained through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have given thousands of weak, white-faced, bloodless girls, robust, vigorous health and high spirits. Here is a bit of proof. Miss Olive Gauvreau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "I have reason to be more than grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they restored me to health after more than one doctor and many medicines had failed. I suffered as so many girls do from anemia. I was all run down, tortured with headaches, could not stand any exertion, and had no appetite, though of course I had to force myself to eat. I was in this condition for nearly two years, and although doctoring continually, seemed to be steadily growing worse, and I was very much discouraged and despondent. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I discontinued all other medicines and did so. In the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that I had at last found the right medicine. My appetite returned, the headaches began to come less frequently, and color was returning to my face. The continued use of the Pills for a little longer fully restored my health, and I have since been as healthy and active as anyone could wish. I cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other weak and ailing girls."

You can get these Pills through your medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Saving the Gun
Remarkable bravery is attributed to two drivers of the Royal Field Artillery, in the battle of Mons, by Lance-Corporal Bignell, of the Royal Berks regiment, who was wounded in the engagement. Bignell says:

"These brave drivers brought a gun out of action with shells bursting around them. They had noticed that the gunners had been killed, but, calmly and heroically, walked their horses down to the gun. One driver held the horses under a terrific fire, while the other limbered up, and the gun was brought safely back, neither man nor horses being hit. They had a miraculous escape. As we watched them from the trenches we thought it impossible for them to escape death. Shot and shell were plunging the ground up all round them. It was magnificent bravery and worthy of high recognition."

Bix—I noticed you were very quick to give up your seat in the street car to that lady.

Dix—Yes, since childhood days I have never felt easy when I saw a woman with a strap in her hands.—Boston Transcript.



THE "Good Old Standby"—the gun that users swear by against all comers.

Pick out some friend you know who uses one. Ask him about it. Let him show you the Solid Breech, Bottom Ejection—shells, smoke and gases go down, away from your face; three Safety Devices, simple Take-down, the Hammerless feature.

Then, when you are ready to buy it, go to the Remington-UMC dealer in your community—Sportsmen's Headquarters.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative and gun lubricant.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Windsor, Ont., Canada

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY, THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS, ADDRESS 701-703 VY, GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Pen
Perfection

Waterman's Ideals write with unequalled ease and last a lifetime. Cleanly to use and safe to carry. Be sure you buy the genuine: with the Spoon Feed. Look for the word "Ideal" in globe. Regular, Safety and Self-Filling Types. \$2.50 to \$50.00.

At Your Nearest Dealers.

L. E. Waterman Company Limited, Montreal

**Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen**

The Planting and Care of Shade Trees

A bulletin entitled "The Planting and Care of Shade Trees," has just been issued by the Central Experimental Farm.

This publication, which has been prepared by Mr. F. E. Buck, B.S.A., assistant to the Dominion horticulturist, contains practical directions and advice in the selection of shade trees, their planting, transplanting and subsequent treatment and care, with notes on the principal injuries and unfavorable conditions to which shade trees are subjected, especially in towns and cities. Lists of varieties suitable for street and home planting are also given.

This bulletin is No. 19 of the second series of the Central Experimental Farm, a copy of which will be mailed to those to whom the information is likely to be useful and who make application to the publications branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A Well Known Man

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs:—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,

T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

Starting Tree Distribution

The department of agriculture of the United States is preparing to inaugurate a system of distribution of trees in the Western States similar to that being carried on by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior in Canada. Mr. W. A. Peterson, superintendent of the newly established field station at Mandan, N.D., U.S.A., has recently visited the forestry nursery station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, in order to get information as to the method of handling the work in Canada, as it has now been definitely decided that the United States should propagate and distribute trees from the Mandan station under a system similar to that operating in Canada. It is interesting to know that in this respect Canada has led the way.

A Fine Job

From a Boston paper comes the story of an old man named Bill Herndon, whose pride in his son, "Young Bill," flourished in the face of every discouragement.

"Bill's got a fine job now," the old man announced to a neighbor one morning; "a fine job! Saving money fast."

"What's he doing?" asked the other man.

"He's a night printer," Bill answered. "Oh, a fine job! He works nights and saves his lodgin's, and then he sleeps all day and saves his food."

After trying unsuccessfully to open the larder door one small boy turned to his brother and said:

"It's no use, Jim. Not one of these keys will fit it."

"All right, then," said Jim resignedly, "all we can do is wait until mamma comes home, and ask her for something for being good boys."

Dr. Pillem—Are you going to call a consultation?

Dr. Bolus—I think not. I don't believe the patient has any more money than I need myself.—Boston Transcript.

The porter approached the absent minded man in the last seat in the chair car, saying:

"Shall I brush you off, sir?"

"No, thank you," was the reply, "I prefer to get off in the usual manner."

Battling for the Supremacy of Justice

The meaning of the British empire stands clear before the world today—clearer than the most gifted pens have ever written or the most informed minds have ever known. The rising of India to claim her honorable place in the battle front of all the Britains, the pouring of her troops across the seas, the opening of her purse, the eager service of her princes, the surging acclamation of her common faith and loyalty, compose a spectacle so moving and so wonderful that silent contemplation becomes easier than praise or even gratitude.

When the kaiser threw down his brutal defiance to the peace of the world, to the law of nations and to the rights of humanity, he can little have dreamt from what distant shores the answering shout of justice and its defenders would return to him. Where he thought to sow discord he has begotten union; where he scattered the seeds of intimidation he is reaping the harvest of defiance and Nemesis. When he broke the borders of a peaceful neighbor, how could he realize that he touched an alarm bringing remotest continents to the rescue? How could the intoxication of self-will foresee that Himalaya and Hindu Koosh would march to the avenging of the Ardennes?

It is impossible to find words that can express the mighty significance of this gathering of the nations to punish wrong, and to support the strong arm uplifted in its defiance. No event in the history of the world has lent greater vividness to the dream of human confederation, of a supreme jurisdiction of justice, and of universal security for common liberty.—Fall Mall Gazette.

First Fish—European waters are getting dangerous with these mines.

Second Fish—Thank goodness, it doesn't cost us anything to swim to America.—New York Sun.

WATERY RASH
ITCHED AND BURNED

On Arms. Would Tingle and Itch. In One Great Mass, Looked Scaly. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Rash Disappeared.

So. Buxton, Ont.—"My skin trouble started about seven years ago. My arms began to tingle and itch. A watery looking rash, very fine and close together, would break out every summer. It would itch and burn as the trouble progressed and it became worse when I scratched it. It looked ashy and scaly and in one great mass. My arms were so disfigured I could not wear short sleeves. I could not help scratching it all the time and when I had taken a bath it would itch and burn for about an hour. My flesh was sore from scratching."

"I used all kinds of soap and used sulphur baths but nothing would relieve me. At last I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. The sample helped me so much I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and began bathing with the Soap and water as hot as I could bear it, then I would take a little of the Ointment and put on the skin. I did this every night and morning. I used only two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment and in less than six weeks the rash had all disappeared and now my arms look natural again." (Signed) Mrs. Andrew Johnston, May 29, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-office Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

STAMPEDE

Athletic Grounds

VULCAN

Wed. Nov. 11

Commencing at 12.30 Sharp

Bucking Contests,
Bareback Riding,
Steer Riding,
Relay Races,
Races, etc.

EVENTS

Bucking Contest	\$50	\$30	\$20
Bareback Riding	15	10	5
Snake Race	15	10	5
Steer Riding	\$5 each steer		
Relay Race	20	10	5
Match Race, between Dew and Adair, 1/4 mile, for \$50.00 purse.			

\$25 For The Hardest Bucking Horse \$25

THE EVENT OF THE FALL SEASON

JUDGES

P. D. SAUNDERS, CALGARY
O. H. OTOTT, MAJOR
J. N. BOND, HIGH RIVER

ADMISSION: ADULTS 50c., CHILDREN 25c.

BIG DANCE AT NIGHT

COWBOY DANCE

SHIMP'S HALL
VULCAN

Wednesday, Nov. 11th

FOUR PIECE ORCHESTRA
SUPPER SERVED
EVERYBODY WELCOME
TICKETS, \$1.25

Harry Mould Peter Beardsley 'Dip' Rutten

The Ten Commandments

The following ten commandments are offered by one philosopher, for the guidance of catalogue house patrons:

1 You shall sell your farm produce for cash, whenever you can, but not to us. We do not buy from you.

2 You shall believe our statements and buy all you need from us because we want to be good to you although we are not acquainted with you.

3 You shall send the money in advance to give us a chance to get the goods from the factory with your money. Meanwhile you will have to wait patiently a few weeks as that is our business method.

4 You shall buy church bells and church fixtures from us and forward the money in advance for this is our business method.

5 You shall collect from the business men in your town as much money as you can for the benefit of your churches as it is against our rules to donate for building country churches.

6 You shall buy your tools from us and be your own mechanic in order to drive the mechanics from your vicinity, for we wish it so.

7 You shall induce your neighbours to buy everything from us as we have room for more money—less money there is in your community the sooner we can put your local merchants out of business and charge you what we

please.

8 You shall look often at the beautiful pictures in our catalogues, your wishes will increase and so you will send in a big order although you are in no immediate need of the goods otherwise you might have some money left to buy some necessary goods from your local merchant.

9 You shall have the merchants who repair your goods buy from us book the bills so that you can send the money for their labour to us for new goods, otherwise they will not notice our influence.

10 You shall in case of sickness or need apply to your local dealer for aid and credit as we don't know you nor do we care to. Hardware & Metal Journal.

Hogs Will Advance

Owing very largely to conditions in the south brought on by the European war the hog market of the United States has not been in an ideal condition from the standpoint of the hog raiser or the packer but the government advices from Washington indicate that they are on the mend and that the farmer who a few months from now has a crop of hogs will reap a mighty handsome profit. As a rule the American packers aim about this time of the year to clean out the stock they have on hand and to be in the market for a fresh supply. The south has always

been a great market for the "clean up" but this year, owing to the inability of the south to dispose of its cotton, money in that section has been scarce, and as a result the American packer has not found the south crying for his product. On the contrary, sales in that section have decidedly fallen off and the packer has found himself with a big stack on hand. For that reason there has been more or less of a slump in the hog market but the U. S. government officials agree that the slump is only temporary and urge farmers to continue feeding and have their stock in fine shape for spring when the demand will be something enormous. Just how the European war will end no one pretends to say but it is certain that it cannot last many more weeks. The great loss of life, coupled with the enormous cost are bound to bring the two great factors in bringing it to an end—many experts predict by the first of the new year. As soon as it does end the prediction is freely made that the price of hogs will soar and as a result government officials in the department of Agriculture are saying to the hog raisers: "Hold on to your stock, feed them well and get them in prime condition for the spring market—it will pay you."

Dingman Issues Statement

The annual statement of the Dingman Oil Company, shows that for the first year the No. 1 well has yielded a total of almost \$5,000 worth of oil and gas. The statement, which was prepared by the directors, will be submitted to the shareholders at a meeting to be held in the Board of Trade office, Calgary, on November 12th.

The balance shows also that of the original capital of the company \$150,000, 146,750 was paid up.

The fixing of the values of the property of the company is as follows: Leases held by the company, \$75,232.32; Oil storage and test plant, \$6,272.10; buildings and furniture, \$4,456.95; horses, wagons, livestock, \$1,102.03; stores on hand, \$83,069.00. The total amount spent on development, inclusive of the drilling of wells No. 1 and No. 2, is put down at \$70,721.30.

At the meeting, details of a plan for the re-organization of the company with a basis of increased capitalization, will be put before the stockholders.

Laymen's Conference

The following resolution was presented to the Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, at Toronto, on September 15th, 1914, and unanimously endorsed:

"The Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary movement recognizes that Christianity is now on trial, both at home and among the non-Christian peoples of the earth; that the present war is a most serious challenge to the Christian faith, and the supremacy of the Prince of Peace. Unless the Church meets this challenge with courage and self-sacrifice, and triumphs over all difficulties, she will lose her claim to moral and spiritual leadership among the nations of the earth."

"In view of this grave crisis, its effect upon Christian missions and the embarrassment of the work of Continental Missionary Societies through the ravages of the present war, a peculiar responsibility rests upon the Churches of North America to assist in meeting the situation, by not only maintaining their present work at home and abroad at its highest efficiency, but by strengthening this work in every possible direction. Years of abundant material prosperity in Canada have turned the thoughts of many men away from the supreme claim of religion. The present serious attitude of mind on the part of our people, brought about by the war, presents the Church with one of her commanding opportunities to rally all Christian forces in support of a movement for quickening the spiritual life at home, and for the world-wide extension of the Kingdom of the Prince of Peace."

"The Canadian Council urges upon every man the supreme importance of the present hour, and resolves to go forward with its work in the full assurance that God is able to over-rule the present distress and make the coming year a turning point in the religious progress of the world."

It therefore behooves every man and woman in High River and district to attend the meetings of the Conference to be held at High River, Tuesday, November 17th, as follows:

Conference: Parish Hall, 3:30 p.m.

Banquet: Town Hall, 6:30 p.m.; Public Meeting, Presbyterian Church, 8 p.m.

While the Banquet is for men only the gallery will be open to all, also the public meeting at night.

An exceptionally strong team of speakers has been appointed to visit us for this Conference, it consists of: Dr. Grant, General Superintendent Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Dr. Herridge, Moderator

of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. D. M. Rose, B. Sc. A., secretary of the Church of England branch of the L. M. M.

It may be asked, "Why a Banquet?" The answer is, that this has been found the most successful method in North America, and the High River Conference is booked to be as great a success as others held on this continent.

An Interesting Visitor

Mr. George Puccerra, of Pekisko, has an interesting visitor at his home in the foothill country, in the person of Mr. Roger Bozzi, who left Venice, Italy, a few weeks ago to visit his friend, Mr. Bozzi, while a resident of Venice, has a complete control of the English language and talks very interestingly on the subject of war and the part his country is playing in the present conflict.

Italy, he says, is heartily in favor of England and will soon enter the war as she would choose Great Britain as her ally among all the powers of the world. Before he left Italy there were many instances occurring that left no doubt as to the sentiment of his people. Although a Latin country, Italy has had no particular fondness for France owing to certain intrigues that for years had as their object the estrangement of the two people but now a better feeling prevailed. When war broke out, through an understanding with Italy, the French soldiers along the Italian border were drawn and sent to resist the German invasion. Not only that, but on the Austrian frontier where the Austrians are entrenched, the Italians have fully one million soldiers stationed watching their natural enemy, and eagerly await an opportunity to strike. Thus the presence of such a large army on their frontier compels the Austrians to maintain an army of at least 500,000 men who otherwise would be assisting their brethren against the allied forces.

The Italian army is in much better shape than many suppose, for during the past three months Italy has made great strides. From about 300,000 men under arms when war began, Italy has raised her available fighting forces to about 1,500,000. The Tripoli war gave Italy occasion to train her men in the art of war and it is said that she has a very large army of seasoned and courageous warriors.

The cavalry is also splendidly equipped and with an artillery second to none, Italy could give a splendid account of herself if occasion demands.

Volunteer corps have been called into existence and Italy's resources in men will be from two to three million.

The navy is also ready to clear for action at a moment's notice, and in Mr. Bozzi's opinion the entrance of Turkey into the fray will provide Italy with a sufficient excuse to enter the war. —High River Times.

Sunny Plain

Ford Cotton and Altha Stewart, on the night of their wedding, were tendered a Charivari.

Revival meetings continue in progress at the school house.

The library will be opened to the public for the withdrawal of books every Saturday evening at 7:30 p.m. An addition has recently been made to the library.

Literary exercises will be conducted at the school house on Saturday evenings. Debates, among other items of an agreeable programme, are to be arranged.

A visit is expected from the post office inspector, who will arrange a mail service for Armada.

Milton Ford Cotton and Altha Lyman Stewart, of Brunetta, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents on October 28th, at noon. The Rev. J. G. Mathews performed the ceremony. The young people will reside on their homestead near the new townsite of Armada. A pleasant surprise was tendered them at the home of the bridegroom's parents. The Sunny Plain Nondescript Band turned out with various instruments of noise and serenaded them, and before leaving made them a shower call.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayne are removing to Champion for the winter.

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. Olmsted on Wednesday, November 4th.

Mr. T. M. Wilson is planning a trip to Washington in the near future to visit his daughter, Mrs. Welbourne, of Seattle, who is making the trip, and all expenses,

Healthy Bowels Rexall Orderlies

Perfect health can only be obtained by keeping the bowels regular. If your bowels do not daily carry away the waste left after the food is digested, decay sets in, producing poisons which are taken up by the blood, frequently resulting in Typhoid Fever, Appendicitis and other serious and fatal diseases.

To keep the bowels healthy and regular you must help, not drive, Nature by using Rexall Orderlies which are mild and gentle in their action, producing neither griping, nausea, nor any other discomfort.

Rexall Orderlies cannot injure the delicate tissue of the bowels, and, as they do not re-act, it is only necessary to take them for a short time to cure constipation.

If after you have tried Rexall Orderlies you are not perfectly satisfied with them, we will return your money.

The Rexall Store

Sold only at the more than 7000 Rexall Stores and here only at this one:
In vest-pocket tin boxes, 10c., 25c., 50c.
109-B.

D. C. JONES,
Druggist, Vulcan, Alberta

a birthday gift to him.

Mrs. Halright and her daughter Gladys are leaving for New York city.

Miss Alma Dies who was stationed here as assistant pastor of the Free Methodist Church has taken charge of Gadsby circuit.

Handled Much Grain

A net profit of \$151,080.92 on the past year's operations of the Grain Growers' grain company, was the satisfactory statement presented to the shareholders of the company at their annual meeting on Nov. 4th, by President Orser.

The paid-up capital of the company is now \$71,409.35 so that the profit on the year's business was approximately twenty percent. A ten percent dividend has been declared and will be paid out to 14,000 former shareholders of the company in the three prairie provinces, and the balance of the profit has been placed in reserve to strengthen the financial position of the company. During the past year the company has handled thirty million bushels of grain, and in the eight years of its operations the total grain handled by the company has been 137,821,862 bushels being the largest farmers' grain company in the world.

The co-operative department of the company has been very successful. In this department the company has handled coal, apples, lumber, fence posts, flour, woven wire fencing, barbed wire and binder twine.

The total turnover in the co-operative department in the past year has been \$580,000, and the profit has been very satisfactory.

Protest Against Embargo

Reports from Ottawa at the end of the week speak of protests which are being made against the embargo on cattle and meat from Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Illinois, because of the foot and mouth disease. A deputation has been formed and will seek to interview the government with a view to urging them to moderate the present restrictions.

The Michigan Central and Wabash roads and their employees are mainly concerned. These American roads pass through Canada and since the embargo was introduced, they are debarred from carrying dressed meats. The result is that many men had been laid off from employment. The railway companies are willing to undertake that the cars passing through Canada shall be sealed. Such drastic measures have to be taken, however, in the stamping out of the disease, that it is thought that the deputation will be unable to have the regulations relaxed in any way.

The three months of August, September and October saw no less than 118 new post offices opened up in different parts of the Dominion. Of these 23 were in Saskatchewan, 15 in Alberta, 13 in Manitoba, 17 in British Columbia, 15 in Quebec, 8 in Ontario, 6 in New Brunswick, 5 in Nova Scotia and 1 in the Yukon.

See our advt. for special offer in Apples—Elves Bros.

Gloves and Mitts, lined and unlined, in great variety—at Spencers

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of Matthew Ford Muir vs. Nella J. Bone known as Nella J. Thompson there will be offered for sale by public auction on the 21st day of November A.D. 1914, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Imperial Hotel, in the Village of Vulcan by John Thompson, Auctioneer, the following property:—the South East Quarter of Section Twenty-two (22), Township Eighteen (18) Range Twenty-four (24) West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay sub-soil and well adapted for agriculture. The premises contain 160 acres, all of which are good arable lands; 50 acres of the said premises have been broken. The said property is situated about 10 miles from Vulcan.

The above premises will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid and the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of the sale. 10% of the purchase price shall be paid at the time of the sale and 10% of the purchase price within sixty days thereafter into Court without interest and the balance with interest at 7% as follows:—25% within six months, 25% within nine months and the balance within one year.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to John Thompson, Auctioneer or Ballachey & MacKenzie, High River, Alberta, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

DATED AT HIGH RIVER this 22nd day of October A.D. 1914.

L. J. CLARKE,
Clerk S. C. Calgary.

Approved L.F.C. Nov 11/14

Reports as to the new Italian cabinet which has been formed tend to show that the policy they will follow in regard to the war will be the same as that of their predecessors. It is generally believed that Italy will remain out of the European conflict unless her national interests become threatened in such a manner as to render her participation unavoidable.

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company vs. LeRoy Bratten et al. there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 21st day of November, A.D. 1914, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Vulcan Hotel in the Village of Vulcan, Alberta, by John Thompson, Auctioneer, the following property namely:—the North East quarter of Section 34, in township 16, range 19, West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the Grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil and well adapted for agriculture. That the said premises contain 160 acres all of which are good arable lands. That 39 acres have been broken and cultivated but have now gone back to sod. The above property will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of sale and also subject to a reserve bid. 10% of the purchase money shall be paid at the time of the sale, 15% within 90 days and the remainder of the purchase money is to be paid as follows:—25% in 6 months, 25% in 9 months and the balance in 12 months.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to John Thompson, Auctioneer, High River, or to Ballachey & MacKenzie, High River, Alberta, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

DATED AT HIGH RIVER this 15th day of October 1914.

BALLACHEY & MACKENZIE,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

Approved L.F.C. Oct 28/14